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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
1 1/2 h.p. and 2 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 57.

No. 17,300.

號二十月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS THE CHARTER OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

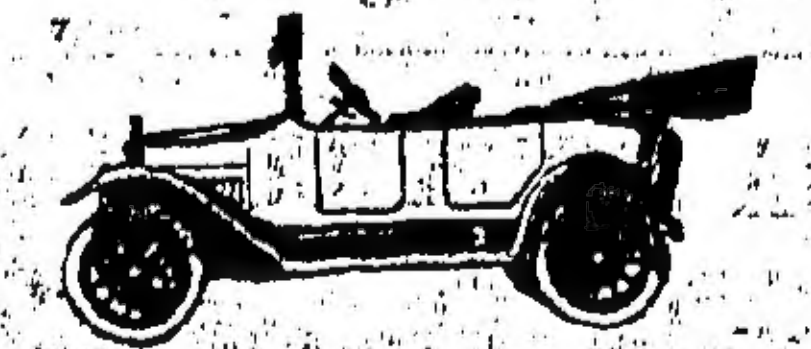
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital £4,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,600.
II—Fire Funds. £3,637,047.
III—Life and Annuity Funds. £17,587,590.
Sinking Fund Account. £23,970,367.
Reverse Fire Branch. £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches. £2,411,693.
Reverse Marine Department. £37,239.
Other Receipts. £75,944.
£5,529,223.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
Sundays only. Every 15 minutes.
Sundays only. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 11 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodate order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road Central.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late SIFU TING.
14, D'ARCY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.). S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted). S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.). S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel, Mansions, or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

THE FINEST LIQUEURS.
OLD BROWN BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
Specially selected for
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.
A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and Cigar House.
Culinary under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet, yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and General District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Leisurely Meet, Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
—AGENTS—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—
—TAIKOO DOCKYARD—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.
All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North-Szechow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 5346.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

TO THOSE GOING AWAY
Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

OUTFLANKING ST. QUENTIN.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIGHTING ON SOMME-OISE FRONT.
SHARP ENEMY RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1.15 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—Between the Somme and the Oise our troops progressed, despite sharp resistance.

We advanced beyond Hinnancourt and repulsed a counter-attack debouching from Essigny-le-Grand.

Fighting occurred along the St. Quentin-La Fere road. We occupy Travecy village.

South of the Oise we threw back several counter-attacks in the region of Laifaux.

280 AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN AUGUST.

During August in day-time 260 tons of bombs were dropped on objectives on the battle-fields between the Somme and the Aisne, while our night bombers, attacking the railway stations and communications, dropped 382 tons of bombs.

Two hundred and eighty enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 65 enemy balloons destroyed.

GERMAN NAVAL WAR STAFF.

PERMANENTLY STATIONED AT HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A message from Berlin states the Admiral von Scheer and the Navy War Staff have gone to stay permanently at the German Main Headquarters.

MR. BAKER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, has arrived at Paris.

FRENCH DEPUTY DIES OF WOUNDS.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

The Deputy of Maine and Loire, M. Gaston Dumessnil, died of wounds yesterday.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

An Italian communiqué states:—In the Dosso Cassino region, no Maltissimo, repeated attempts hostile attacks failed under our fire. The enemy suffered sensible losses.

We carried out a raid in the Albano basin.

North of Gropa and also in middle of the Piave there has been very active artillery firing and sniping. We exploded a large enemy dump at Zugnotto.

AMERICAN LABOUR'S WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT.

"WE WILL GIVE ALL."

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Mr. Gompers and the members of the American Labour Movement have unanimously pledged their undivided support to peace.

Mr. Gompers declared: "This epoch-making decision of the President Wilson's subsequent actions. America, rising to the occasion, has declared: 'Men and women, Allied Democracy, we are with you in this fight to the finish.'"

He gave all his heart and strength to the cause of peace.

order to secure a triumph.

Continued on Page 2.

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
241 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2387.

We guarantee the quality of our
Hood and Sakes.
We use the highest grade of material
in their Manufacture.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 for Gonorrhoea, No. 2 for Syphilis,
No. 3 for Chronic Venereal Disease.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND
MEDICAL STORES. LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS,
BRUSSELS, VIENNA, BOLOGNA, MILAN, ROME,
GENOA, NAPLES, AND TO ORDER BY ALL
REPUTABLE MEDICAL STORES.

**ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
LISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacture,
High Class English Jewellery**

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong
Address: DES VOEUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
Telephones Nos. 198 & 199

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Wastin's
Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS						
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	EXTRANE- OUS BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES		RISH OF TIDE	
			SPRINGS	NEAPS	SPRINGS	NEAPS
B. FLOOR						
No. 1 Dock, Kewloon	177	18' 0" (20' 0")	30'	12'	5'	1 1/2'
No. 2 Dock, Kewloon	271	20' 0" 70'	18' 6"	6'	7'	1 1/2'
No. 3 Dock, Kewloon	240	20' 0" 60'	14'	7'	5'	1 1/2'
Private Slip, No. 1, Kewloon	82	20' 0"	12'	7'	5'	1 1/2'
Private Slip, No. 2, Kewloon	82	20' 0"	12'	7'	5'	1 1/2'
TAI KOF TSI						
Commonspear Dock	146' 0"	20' 0"	31'	7' 3"	1'	
ANGKUAN						
Horse Dock	60'	24' 1"	25'	7' 1"		
1st Mount Dock	143'	11'	17'	6'		

BOOKBINDING

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.
THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half Year ending 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT FETE.

A NIGHT FETE will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. sharp. String Band in attendance.

Admission Non-members... \$1.00
Ladies & Members... 50 cts.
Soldiers & Sailors in uniform
Half Price.

[749]

DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOTLAND.

CHARLES S. DOUGALL, M.A. (formerly Eglinton Fellow, Glasgow University), Headmaster, who reopens on 3rd September next, provides at a moderate cost a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards. Application to the HEADMASTER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, B.A., Secretary, or Office of the "CHINA MAIL."

[750]

KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

[369]

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$55 per annum, per quarter and per month.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible, as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 10 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$125 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 10, 11, 12, and 13 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 14, 15, 16, and 17 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 18, 19, 20, and 21 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 22, 23, 24, and 25 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 26, 27, 28, and 29 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 30, 31, 32, and 33 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 34, 35, 36, and 37 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 38, 39, 40, and 41 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 42, 43, 44, and 45 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 46, 47, 48, and 49 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 50, 51, 52, and 53 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 54, 55, 56, and 57 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 58, 59, 60, and 61 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 62, 63, 64, and 65 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 66, 67, 68, and 69 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Page 70, 71, 72, and 73 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

an assembly of about 450 members must be accepted as indicative of very general confidence that he is the man for the office in these difficult times, and it will be sincerely hoped that this confidence will speedily find its justification in a settlement of the political difficulties which have been for so long distracting the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The dollar to-day is \$1.71/16d. on demand.

A Night Fete is announced to take place at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday.

An interim dividend of \$1 per share is announced by the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

A Police notification states that a private ricksha puller or a private chair bearer may be employed with either vehicle under one license.

A Laskong was removed at the Magistracy this morning by Mr. E. D. Wolfe for yawning. The Magistrate said: "If you are tired you had better go to bed. This is not the place for you to stretch and yawn about. If you are feeling drowsy, go out and go home and take a sleep." Inspector Macdonald said he would report this to the C.S.P. The Magistrate observed that this was the second occasion on which he had had to speak to the Police on the matter.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day contains a notification that His Excellency Sir Francis Henry Murr, K.C.M.G., having left the Colony, the power of the Office will be exercised by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council to the Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, C.M.A., Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that the Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, C.M.A., thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission given at the Court at St. James's on the fourteenth day of October, 1903.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments: Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to act as Colonial Secretary, with effect from this date.

Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball to act as Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Clerk of Councils, with effect from this date.

Mr. P. P. J. Wedhouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as his Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties, with effect from this date.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to act as Chairman and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson to be a member of the Licensing Board, with effect from this date.

Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball to act as Clerk to the General Military Service Tribunal, with effect from this date.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The Hongkong Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a cablegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the Head Office of the Bank at Yokohama, on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. p.a. for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1918, to add to the reserve fund Yen 1,200,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 8,104,000 to the next account.

"Women stand in the very centre of every issue involved, as the men do, and in that sense the war is theirs. It is a war for what is humane and right. Women can put all that is best of them into the struggle, and they are doing so."—Mrs. Wilson's Independence Day message to the women of the United States.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY. CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rice Davis, K.C., Chief Justice, the hearing of the case was resumed in which application was made by Li Man Kai and the Wo Loong Firm for a decision of the Court as to whether one Chan U Man was a partner in the Kwong Cheung Hing Firm.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin, Fung Yuk Nam, shop manager of the defendant firm, said he was present at the meeting in February 1916 when the resolution was drawn up. The document was not in his handwriting. Chan U Man wrote it. He was prepared to submit specimens of his handwriting to prove that. The document was signed by the partners at one and the same time. The document was signed by Chan U Man with the qualification that he was acting for his sister.

He kept the document and took it back to the shop. With the exception of Kit Ping Lam taking it away a few times, the document had been in his possession ever since. No such thing ever happened as the partners' agreeing to the taking of a photograph of the original document. He recollected having a conversation with Hui Chik Wa as to the identity of Chan U Tong. Hui Chik Wa said it was a woman. He introduced Chan U Tong.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Alabaster, said he knew, as a partner in the firm, he was liable for all its debts, but he had no money. He was detained in the debtor's prison the year before last.

Mr. Jenkin: It was a civil process. Mr. Alabaster: It shows he was a man of straw.

Mr. Jenkin:—A man of straw can tell the truth.

His Lordship remarked that the fact did not necessarily mean the witness was not speaking the truth.

Continuing, witness said the firm lasted five years. During that period he had no communication with Chan U Tong. He did not know that Chan U Tong was a woman except from the conversations. There were only two or three of the partners whom he was well acquainted with.

Mr. Alabaster:—Do you mean to say that you were partner with twelve persons for five years and did not know them by sight?

Witness replied that they were not resident in the Colony. Witness said he had not kept the books of the firm. He kept the resolution document because he had been told it was a most important document. Therefore he took it up in his box. He had never seen the sister of the defendant. He sent Chan U Man's share of the profits, when there were any, to his Tobacco shop. He did not get a receipt. He would not want an acknowledgment since he was dealing with a perfectly honest and straightforward man.

Asked by His Lordship whether he would send a cooie with the money and would not trouble whether the Chit Book was chopped or not, witness said he was acting under instructions.

His Lordship said he did not believe it, and such a statement would strongly discount his evidence.

Further questioned on the point, witness partially collapsed in the box. Recovering, witness said he was not telling lies. Witness said he left the firm of his own accord. The only document he retained was the copy of the resolutions. He forgot all about it. It was in his box and he did not know it was there until he was asked for it. It was in 1916 that the document was lent to Ku Ping Nam.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you suggest that Ku Ping Nam had the photograph taken for a fraudulent purpose two years before the firm failed?

Witness said it must have been taken then, since he had the original in his possession. Asked whether he suggested that the four partners deliberately conspired to make a forgery, two years ago, in order to make a claim for \$2,000 now, witness said that was his suspicion, and asked to make a statement.

Witness stated in effect that a conversation with Hui Chik Wa he was asked to go to Court and swear that Chan U Man was a partner and he would be paid some money. He refused. Later on, he was approached again but he still refused. Later he went to get some medicine and in the shop he again met Hui Chik Wa who asked him again if he would go to Court and swear that Chan U Man was a partner. He said that would never do. As everybody knew it was not so. Another proposition was put to him, whereby a sum of \$5,000 to \$10,000 was to be made. He was to have a third share and another person, a man in a solicitor's office, was to receive a third share. This matter was not stated. He refused to have anything to do with it.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, witness

said it was not the photographer who was to have the third share.

In reply to His Lordship witness said Hui Chik Wa might have thought he (witness) was an unprincipled blackguard. He did not tell Chan U Man about Hui Chik Wa's proposals. He related the story to a solicitor.

Mr. Jenkin said something was said to him about a suggestion being made to witness by Hui Chik Wa that the former should make a false chop. Counsel said he did not bring it in because in these cases there was usually a good deal of mud slinging and it was also beside the mark and would prolong the case.

His Lordship said he attached this importance to the evidence of witness, that it was not the first time he had told the story.

Witness hereupon protested his truthfulness and said he was willing to go to the Temple and cut off a cock's head.

His Lordship said that the witnesses in the case were all of somewhat superior education and perhaps they would not attach importance to the ceremony.

Mr. Alabaster asked whether Chan U Man and witness were prepared to go and cut off a cock's head. Witness said for his part he would be willing.

Mr. Chan U Man, recalled, said he was prepared to perform the ceremony.

Mr. Jenkin said he thought they would still be where they were.

His Lordship asked whether it was proposed that Counsel should go and witness the ceremony (laughter).

Mr. Jenkin said he would like to go and Mr. Alabaster said he also would go. Mr. Jenkin said perhaps the Court would award a fee. (laughter).

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT CANTON.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton communicates the following:—

Ten Chun-hsuan and Lu Yung-t'ing, two of the seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government, did not offer congratulations to Hui Shih-chang on his election, as the military and their organs have reported. They are not negotiating separately with Hui Shih-chang or Feng Kuo-chang, as the Constitutionalists are fighting for the republican principles and the observance of law and order, and not for the selfish interests of the *big game* and a few persons like the North. Moreover, the terms of peace will have to be approved by the National Assembly now in session in Canton. It is also wrong to infer that the present struggle is wholly one between the North and the South. The majority of the members of the National Assembly now in Canton, the first one properly elected by a united China, belong to the North; and both the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate are Northerners. Since the co-operation of all leaders and the reorganization of the Military Government, no one or two leaders but the Administrative Council of Seven Directors, with the approval of the National Assembly, may conclude peace. Mr. T'ien and General Lu have once again declared their support of Constitutionalism, and their active part in the Military Government is clear evidence of their sincerity towards the Provisional Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

While it is perfectly legitimate for one to have a special publicity agency to promote its interests and let its views known to others, it is unjust to the large reading public and hurts one's own case, only when desperate attempts are made to create rumours intended to cause disaffection in the opposite camp and arouse international bad feelings. The recent reports that the South-West would take the Canton Customs forcibly and that some of the Constitutional leaders are discussing separate peace are all nothing but malicious acts of a certain news agency whose practice is tolerated and even patronized simply in the hope that open intercourse may remove misrepresentation.

AN APPEAL FOR DOCTORS AND NURSES.

The Hon. Secretary of the local Chapter of the American Red Cross has received the following cablegram from Shanghai:

"Are there any first class doctors and nurses available for Siberia? Red Cross responsible transportation, living expenses, equipment, salary if necessary."

The Secretary writes: The American Red Cross, therefore, takes this method of appealing to all first class nurses or doctors for their assistance in Siberia.

Everybody now realizes that a great deal of medical assistance will be required in Siberia this coming winter, and when we sincerely hope that you will arrange to give this matter the necessary publicity.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF TWINE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the theft of some twine. A Chinese detective said that at Hollywood Road he saw the defendant carrying a bundle. Being questioned as to what it contained he said it was nothing. On being opened it proved to be twine. Defendant could not tell witness where he bought it.

Defendant said he bought it two days ago at Lascar Row from some street sellers.

His Worship fined him \$3 or 7 days hard labour.

A PICKPOCKET PUNISHED.

A Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese, taking a purse.

The complainant was on board the *Sui Tai* when the defendant picked his purse and ran.

Inspector Mason said he saw the defendant snatch the purse in the gangway and then drop it. Witness picked it up. Defendant was chased.

The complainant said he was on board the vessel with his luggage when he felt another man put his hand into his pocket and snatch the purse. He chased him on the wharf.

A previous conviction was proved. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour and three hours' stocks.

A GAMBLING CHARGE.

Sixteen Chinese were charged with gambling.

Sergeant Ingham said that at 10.30 p.m. he raided the second floor of a house in Wing Lok Street by virtue of a warrant. Gambling was going on in a room on a single table. The defendants were all trapped. The premises were residential quarters, the master of the house being away.

Defendants pleaded guilty.

His Worship fined them \$3 each and confiscated the money seized by the Police.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A Chinese was charged with the possession of implements with the intention of committing a felony.

A Chinese constable said while in Queen's Road Central in plain clothes this morning at 4 a.m. he saw defendant walking about. He suspected him and questioned him. Defendant's person was searched, and a long needle was found in his lower jacket. He took him to the police station and found a chisel in his sock tied round with a garter. Defendant said they were implements used in his work.

The case was remanded.

A YOUNG CHINESE GIRL ON TRIAL.

A young Chinese girl was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with obtaining stationery under false pretences.

Inspector Sullivan said the defendant went to a stationery shop in 22, Queen's Road Central, and said she belonged to the Wing Lok shop and was a sister of Wong Sun Wi. The stationer knew the Wing Lok shop and had no hesitation in giving her what she wanted. She said she wanted books and stationery to the value of \$15. She came to the shop the following day and ordered some more books. On the 9th she came again and purchased \$23 worth of stationery. On the 10th she came again and for some reason the stationer became suspicious. They rang up the Wing Lok firm. They said they did not have a girl assistant.

The defendant told the Police that a portion of the stationery was at No. 22, Hollywood Road. Stationery valued at \$24 was recovered. As much as \$80 worth of stationery &c. was purchased by the defendant. It included 12 dozen pencils, 2 dozen books, 6 writing pads, 4 inkstands, 11 ink erasers, 200 sheets of letter paper, &c.

Inspector Sullivan said that he had since learnt that defendant was engaged as a servant. She said she went to a Sunday school under Miss Pitt. Miss Pitt confirmed that and said she first came to know defendant when she found her wandering in the street.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

His Worship remanded the case till to-morrow.

PROSECUTION BY THE WISEMAN CASE.

Mr. D. M. Goodall, Manager of Messrs. Wiseman, prosecuted a Chinese who was charged with the larceny of 12 lbs. of sugar, the property of the Wiseman Cafe.

Defendant stated that he worked extremely hard day and night, rather than being idle and having no head, he said some sugar was left in the kitchen and he took it to eat.

Inspector Sullivan said that the sugar was found in the kitchen and was not there any more when he searched.

constable saw the defendant's pocket bulging with sugar. The constable arrested the defendant. Defendant asked the manager to be lenient.

The Manager stated that this pilfering had been going on for some time. He said he received information two weeks ago and watched the defendant.

His Worship fined defendant \$25 or 3 weeks rigorous imprisonment.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Before Mr. Wolfe a Chinese boot-runner was charged with obtaining \$40 from two other Chinese under false pretences.

Mr. F. N. d'Almeida appeared for the defendant.

Inspector Macdonald stated that another Chinese, who had not been arrested, invited, at the instigation of defendant, two farmers living in the country to come to Hongkong, where a friend of his (defendant) would procure them employment, which would bring them a remuneration of \$2 a day. The men were further asked to bring with them all the available money they could lay their hands on. Complainants did so and came to Hongkong, meeting defendant at a boarding house in Des Vaux Road. The men who brought them then left the place. After some parading defendant informed them that he was unable to secure them employment in Hongkong, but would get them work outside the Colony. He asked them for \$40 as part expenses towards the purchase of passages on a steamer, defendant promising to contribute the balance. Defendant took them to a desolate part of Des Vaux Road and they handed him the money. On the following day complainants, having considered the matter, changed their minds and went to defendant and asked for the return of their money. Defendant said he had spent the money and only had \$2 with him. Complainants pressed for the money and defendant then pawned a pair of trousers and a watch for \$8.40 and handed this sum to the complainants, but the latter insisted on being paid in full. A scuffle ensued and while the defendant ran through Connaught Road he was arrested by a Laskong.

Mr. d'Almeida said the case was more in the nature of a civil claim.

The Magistrate observed that the case may turn out to be one of trickery and not false pretences, and fixed bail at \$250. The case was remanded for Saturday.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

A Chinese who was charged on remand before Mr. Wolfe with stabbing another Chinese on board the *Lung Chow* was fined \$100 or three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A YAUMATI CASE.

Three Chinese were charged this afternoon in Mr. Wolfe's Court with committing an assault at Yaumati with the intention of perpetrating a felony.

Inspector Gordon with Mr. Haywood prosecuted, while the defendants were represented by Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. F. N. d'Almeida.

Objection was taken by Mr. Lo to the prosecution being conducted by both Mr. Haywood and the Police, and the Magistrate agreed that it should be done by one or the other.

The mistress of a passenger boat said on the 4th at 7.30 p.m. her boat was lying along the Praya near Yaumati with seven passengers on board. Some of them belonged to the boat lying alongside her boat. They came for their meal. While the meal was progressing four men came alongside the boat next to hers. When they got on board they proceeded to search every box. She asked them who they were, but they made no reply. Her boat was searched after the other boat was inspected. She refused to allow any of the defendants to open the boxes and he struck her. He had a chisel in his hand and the men said they were policemen. They jumped into the water when she cried "Save life."

The case is proceeding.

THE "EMDEN."

A GERMAN WAR BOOK.

A somewhat tattered and well-thumbed paper-backed volume, printed in German, which deals with the exploits of the German raider *Emden*, has recently come into the possession of Mr. J. H. Whyte, of Sydney.

The book was picked up in a German trench near the Battle of Warlencourt by his son, Private Whyte, of the 5th Australian Infantry Battalion. Mr. Whyte has been informed that the little volume has been one of the most widely read war publications in Germany. It contains illustrations of the *Emden* and her officers, and there are drawings of the raider opening fire on some of the merchant ships which she captured and sank. The whole tenor of the book tends to show the great interest which was taken in the voyaging of the *Emden* by the people of Germany. Singularly enough, no mention is made of the raider's movements in Pacific waters, nor is there any reference to the encounter with the Australian cruiser *Onizawa*. May be there are still people in Germany who are ignorant of the fact that the *Emden* was sunk by the *Onizawa* and the *Yamaguchi* on November 15, 1914.

Mr. Whyte's book is a most interesting and valuable addition to the literature of the war. It is a book which should be read by all who are interested in the history of the war.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ENEMY'S PEACE OFFENSIVE.

ARBITRATION AND GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

COUNT CERNIN'S ARTICLE INSPIRED BY EMPEROR KARL.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A telegram from Vienna says the Austrian Press, commenting on Count Cernin's remarkable article favouring arbitration and general disarmament, states that the article was inspired by the Emperor Karl. Monarch, Count Cernin will soon be Premier or Foreign Secretary.

CHANGE OF SPIRIT IN BERLIN.

REMOVAL OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Sept. 11. Events in the Western Front are beginning to reveal in Germany, as anticipated. The Pan-Germans are again tending to the background and much space is given in the Press to intimacies, like those of Count Cernin and Count Czernin, while it is significant that the influence of a peace offensive is that there are rumours of changes in the German government, such as that Dr. Solf will succeed Count Hertling, with Herr Zimmermann, the author of the Reichstag Peace Resolution of 1917, and the 8th Lord, Herr Schöndamm, as colleagues.

The British Press, commenting on the above evidence of the change of spirit in Berlin, emphasises that Germany must expect to be judged by deeds and not words. There can be no peace while the outrageous threats of Hindenburg and Ludendorff remain.

JAPAN'S ACTION IN SIBERIA.

EX-FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S TRIBUTE.

PARIS, Sept. 10. In the *Paris Journal*, M. Girard, the ex-French Ambassador at Tokyo, brings out straightforwardly and clearly Japan's attitude in all her agreements, notably with China, concerning intervention in Vladivostok. He pays homage to the high value of General Kikago Onni and General Mamonov and to the Japanese Diplomatic and Technical delegates. He remarks that Russia having her nose in Asia, the Empire's action from the East is the best means of rendering Russia to the Russians.—Havas.

D.C.M. FOR HONGKONG GUNNER.

HAILDAR'S CONSPICUOUS CONDUCT.

LONDON, Sept. 11. The *Gazette* announces the bestowal of the Distinguished Conduct Medal on Havildar Kishen Singh, of the Hongkong-Singapore Garrison Artillery. When the officer of his section was wounded, he took his place and, though subsequently slightly wounded himself, performed his duties thoroughly and capably. His cheerfulness, efficiency and fine example greatly contributed to the success of the action.

THE NEW DUTCH CABINET.

CONSERVATIVE AND CATHOLIC.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11. The new Cabinet includes the ex-Premier, M. Heemskerck, Minister of Justice, and Van Ysselstein, Minister of Labour. In the interest of homogeneity of policy, the Premier will be assisted by a high official to be appointed later. He will deal with questions affecting policy, which will not require direct decisions of the whole Cabinet.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

ABOVE THE NORMAL.

CAIRO, Sept. 11. The condition of the cotton crop in Lower Egypt is 99 per cent. and in Upper Egypt 102 per cent. of the normal. Damage by the cotton worm is practically nil, while pink and cotton bollworm attack is only moderate. The crop is promising well.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 10. The Silver Market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AN ORDER OF THE DAY.

THANKS TO TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued the following Order of the Day to the troops of the British Army.

"A month has now passed since the British Army, after successfully withstanding all the enemy's attacks, once more took the offensive in their turn. In that short space of time, by a series of brilliant and skilfully executed actions, our troops have repeatedly defeated the same German armies whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last Spring. What happened on the British front happened also on the front of our Allies. Less than six months after the launching of the great German offensive, designed to out the Allied front in two, the Allied armies are everywhere to-day advancing victoriously side by side over the same battlefields on where by the same courage and steadfastness of their defence they broke the enemy's assaults. Yet more has been done. Already we have passed beyond the old battle-lines of 1917 and made a wide breach in the enemy's strongest defences. In this glorious accomplishment all ranks of all arms and services of the British Army in France have borne their part in a most worthy and honourable manner. The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in four weeks fighting speaks for the magnitude of your effort and the magnificence of your achievement. My thanks are due to all ranks of the fighting forces for their indomitable spirit in defence and boldness in attack, to all Commanders and their staff officers under whose direction such great results have been attained, and to all those whose unsparring labours behind the actual fighting line have contributed essentially to our common success. To have commanded this splendid army, which in a time of grave crisis has so nobly done its duty, fills me with pride. We have passed through many dark days together. Please God these never will return. The enemy has now spent his effort and I rely confidently on each one of you to turn to full advantage the opportunity, which your skill, courage and resolution have created."

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Except for local fighting on the Ephe and Gouzeaucourt sectors, where we secured prisoners, there is nothing to report on the battle-front south of the Scarpe. On the Lys front we slightly progressed north-eastward of Neuve Chapelle and westward of Arras. Storms continue.

BRITISH FRONT LIQUID.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Rauter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:

The British front is now liquid in the literal sense. However, we are pursuing the enemy across a fairly high rolling country in most places and although the artificially flooded area south of the Scarpe and the southern fringe of the old Somme battle-field is so bad as to be largely impassable, yet, between these limits the going is still feasible if uncomfortably sloppy.

FURTHER ADVANCE BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A French communiqué states:

East of Crozat Canal we captured Gibercourt and advanced in the direction of Hinnancourt and Esigny-le-Grand. South of the Ailette we beat back two counter-attacks in the region of Nanteuil-la-Fosse. Enemy raids in Argonne and Vosges were repulsed.

MACHINE GUN NESTS IN LENS.

PARIS, Sept. 10. There are still 300 nests of machine-guns hidden in Lens.

The floods west of Cambrai are four feet deep and are hampering the Tanks. Lens is now under fire by the French guns.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A wireless German official message says:

The enemy captured minor trench sections northward of Mercken and north-eastward of Ypres. An enemy thrust against Gouzeaucourt and Ephe was repulsed. There was great artillery activity between the Ailette and the Aisne, where violent and off-repeated enemy attacks broke down.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

THE Chamberlain's Tablets when taken for constipation. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 10. The Admiralty reports:

The Royal Air Force, co-operating with the Navy from 1st to 7th Sept., attacked submarine shelters and work-shops at Bungen on four occasions and obtained direct hits. They also attacked the Ostend docks and a coastal motor-boat depot at Blankenberge with good results. Large fires were started. Day bombers dropped 14 tons of bombs. One machine was not returned. In air fighting 10 hostile machines were brought down and nine driven down uncontrollably. Three British machines were missing.

THE CAPTURED SUBMARINE COMMANDERS.

GERMAN COMMENTS ON BRITISH LIST.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10. The German reply to the British publication of the names of German submarine Commanders confines itself to vague references to inaccuracies, the only specific inaccuracy mentioned being the wrong description of rank of some of the men. Otherwise, the reply is a refuge behind the plea that nothing further can be said without revealing important secrets. It concludes with the usual warning against pessimism.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Commenting on the Pan-German propaganda for a great German Empire in Central Africa the *New York Times* says: "Knowing Germany's cruelties to the natives and her military exploitation of her colonies; knowing what a detestable neighbour and sower of sedition she is and knowing that her occupation of African ports and sea routes would be a permanent danger to peace, the restoration of the German colonies likely to command itself to the free world."

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE.

CALM EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WANTED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10. Baron von Burián, in a strongly pacifist speech to German journalists visiting Vienna, contended that the belligerents' efforts to attain their respective war aims did not justify the huge sacrifices still necessary for that purpose. He suggested that the adversaries should provide an opportunity for a calm exchange of views. He believed some sort of direct and informative discussion was possible which would in no wise hamper peace negotiations. He exhorted the pressmen to cultivate this view.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNT CERNIN'S VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10. Writing in the *Vienna Press*, Count Cernin declares that the British are convinced that peace is impossible as long as Germany is unwilling to submit to arbitration for force. The League of Nations which the Entente statesmen contemplate is intended to ensure Entente predominance, therefore it is inacceptable, but the idea of a League of Nations is ripening. He concludes that declaring war as a political weapon must be abandoned.

THE RUSSIAN TERROR.

FURTHER WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A Russian wireless message announces a further 35 executions comprising White Guard officers, five of the late Tsar's ex-Ministers, including M. Khostoff and M. Protopopoff, and the priest Yostorgoff.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN COLLISION.

LONDON, Sept. 10. The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was sunk on Sept. 8 as the result of a collision in a fog. There were no casualties.

THE WORD "YEOMAN."

The word "yeoman," except in the association with "yeomanry," has dropped out of common use, and when it does come across it is generally employed incorrectly. The other day a copy of a letter was sent to me, in which the word "yeoman" was used in a sense which it is not. A yeoman is a man who farms his own freehold, whether he be a "forty-shilling freeholder" or a "four-thousand-shilling one." This is still clearly enough understood in such "backwards" counties as Dorset, where the yeoman is a tenant of his title, and thinks all the better of it. If you address your letters to "Mr. So-and-so, Yeoman," there are still yeomen of old descent, true gentlemen of England, who would not thank you for any higher title. "Yeoman" is one of those good words the integrity of which should be preserved.

BOLSHEVIK STAMPEDE IN SIBERIA.

RETREAT THAT BECAME A RACE.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 5. The stampede of the Magyar and Bolshevik forces and the subsequent desertion of thousands of Russians recruited at the point of the bayonet is related in despatches from Tielgenievka, on the Ussuri front.

After the battle of Krasnitski on August 26 the Bolshevik Army, estimated to number between 9,000 and 12,000 men, under Sakovitch, formerly a Colonel in the Russian Army, retreated across the river Ussuri in row boats, waggons and trains in the greatest disorder. They were greatly puzzled by the character of the attacking forces. Their Magyar leaders sought to convince them that they were General Simonov's Cossacks disguised as Japanese and declared that a strong show of resistance was all that was necessary. The Bolsheviks, however, had already begun to distrust their Magyar leaders and, disheartened by the severe punishment they received at the hands of the Japanese, refused to rally. They were short of ammunition and provisions, most of which were on the trains, little being distributed on the roads. The consequence was that the retreat became a race for Haborovsk.

The effort of the German engineers to blow up the Ussuri bridge was foiled by the use of a Russian engineer. The report of an agent who visited Haborovsk and returned to Tielgenievka on the 3rd said that there were only 3,000 Magyars and Bolsheviks there, most of the other men recruited for the Red Guards having deserted and gone to their homes or moved to Blagoveshchensk, where there is evidence that the Bolsheviks are concentrating also from the Manchurian front. Westward the only obstacle to the resumption of rail communication is the big bridge over the river Onon, a span of which was destroyed by the Bolsheviks last May when they checked General Simonov's drive.—N.C. (N.Y. Press).

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Sept. 6. General Knox and his staff arrived at dawn to-day.

The Japanese Staff has received information that the Czech-Slovaks held the Siberian Railway from Olviannaya to Puzna, 4,929 miles west of Vladivostok.

It now becomes apparent that the unexpected climax in the break-through of the Czech-Slovaks was partly due to the advance of the Allies towards Haborovsk causing the transfer of large Bolshevik forces from Baidai to Haborovsk. The weakened enemy front collapsed under the pressure of the Czechs from the west and General Simonov's forces advancing from the east.

A unique opportunity is now presented to the Allies to take advantage of the strategic points in the hands of the Czech-Slovaks to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements of loyal Russian elements are certain, and to strike a stunning blow at Germany on the Eastern front.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by a financial committee of the banks, all State papers and coupons will now be accepted as legal tender by all the banks here and the business houses.—Renter.

JAPAN AND CZECHS.

TOKIO, Sept. 5. It is expected that a statement by the Government formally recognizing the Czech-Slovaks as a co-belligerent against Germany and Austria-Hungary will be issued at an early date.

A War Office official communiqué says: "Our cavalry reached Rozengrätz, 300 miles north of Vladivostok, on the 2nd, and also Baidai. The main body of the 12th Division left Ussuri for the north on the 3rd."

A semi-official communiqué states that the authorities in Vladivostok refuse to recognize the Siberian Government and have appointed a Committee of seven to administer municipal affairs.

On the Manchurian front, all misunderstandings have been completely removed and the Japanese and Russians are fraternizing.—Renter.

ORDER RESTORED.

HARBIN, Sept. 5. Colonel Emerson and his party arrived last night from the west, where they have been working with the troops. He states that the whole of Siberia is controlled by the Russian and Czech forces, order has been restored and the Siberian Government at Omak is operating excellently.

A RAILWAY STRIKE.

HARBIN, Sept. 5. An order issued by the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway reducing the salaries of the railway and telegraph agents to the amounts paid under the Provisional Government has caused a general strike. It is understood that the above order was issued without the knowledge of the Board of Directors of the railway since Mr. Trotter wired to-day from Vladivostok putting off the operation of the new rule until it had received the sanction of the Board. This appears to have satisfied the agents for the moment, who have returned to work, but they were partly renewed this evening.—Renter.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

After a subject of attacks of diarrhoea, keep absolutely quiet and eat only rice, but if possible be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure and it will cure yours. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AN ATTACK ON THE VITALS OF PEKING.

SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Under these headlines, the *Shanghai Gazette*, which is regarded as the official organ of the Constitutional Party, published on September 6th, the following statement:

A notification, signed by Tsao Chen-huan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. Wu Chao-chu, has been delivered to the Authorities of the Chinese Maritime Customs, announcing the intention of the Southern Government to take over the Canton Customs by force, if necessary. The Peking correspondent of a morning paper remarks that "if this short-sighted action is taken, the South will forfeit any sympathy the Foreign Powers may entertain towards it and will compel them to take counter-steps in order to preserve their rights."

We have not yet seen the text of the notification, but there can be little doubt that the correspondent's summary of the document errs in suggesting a view of Southern action not at all consistent with what is known to us as the settled policy of the Government at Canton with which Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his son are associated. The Foreign Powers may certainly be sure that nothing will be done by the Southern Government likely to impair, in a real sense, their treaty rights, although the necessities of the present abnormal political situation may render it imperative to effect a temporary readjustment of administrative machinery in apparent variance with the mere letter of a treaty. This is all and must be all that is contemplated by the decision of the Southern Government to try—not to seize—the portion of the Chinese Maritime Customs functioning at Canton within the ambit of its effective authority and jurisdiction.

And if you admit—as all foreigners are now forced to admit—that the Peking Government has shown itself during the past twelve months, utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of the Western Powers, it is impossible to deny the equity and the expediency of the Southern Government taking the only action which can deprive the Peking Government and the Northern Lichuan of a portion of the principal means of their continued existence—the Customs revenues of one of the richest provinces of China.

There is not the least danger of the Southern Government appropriating its revenues regardless of the treaty rights of the Powers interested in the integrity of the administration and collection of the Customs revenues of the country. The revenue shall form part of the fiscal surplus which may henceforth be paid to the Peking Government, and having regard to the unprecedented price of silver and other causes, it is unquestionable that the provinces still accessible to the Peking Government more than suffice for the proper and punctual payment of the national commitments charged on the same; and, therefore, the continued application of the Canton Customs revenue as if the work of Peking run throughout the South-West must necessarily involve the payment of Southern revenues to the Peking militarists to be used by them for the "subjugation of the South-West."

It is against this "subjugation" procedure and its continuance that the Southern Government—whose action is guided by some sense of logic—has protested and registered its decision in what cannot but be an able and proper despatch addressed to the Customs Authorities.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:

Acknowledged to August 7th. 1918. \$28,836.55. Received: Mr. F. G. Beck, Whampoa, September subscription..... 20.00 "Kingsland Kiki"..... 44.00 M. S. S. September sub..... 67.00 H. P. White, Esq..... 68.00 W. A. D. Esq..... 100.00 Collected by Mr. T. Arthur, List No. 14:—

Adon..... 25.00 The Oil Kings..... 25.00 Spero..... 25.00 W.A.D. P.D.S. E.O. at \$20.00..... 60.00 C.O. G.A.P. F.C. H.F.C. R.S. F.C.H. at \$10.00..... 60.00 R.K. E.A. P.H.H. W.N. "Wallaby II," at \$6.00..... 30.00 8.00

Flagstaff..... 100.00 G.E.S. P. J. McH. J.W.W. R.T. J. McH. N.S.B. N.E.M. J.V.B. C.B.B. G.B.L. H.H. M.G.N. A.S. C.H.P.H. G.S.A. E.R.T. L.M. A.B.B. A.F.P. A.S.P. at \$10.00..... 100.00

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MIND WHAT BOOKS YOU
DESTROY.

Mrs. Humphry Ward tells a remarkable story in the July "Cornhill" which should be remembered by those who today are turning out their libraries. Take heed what you waste lest you waste the irreplaceable.

The story was told to Mrs. Ward by Don Pascual Gayangos, a great Spanish scholar.

"Unfortunately I took no contemporary note. I give it now as I remember it, and if anyone who knew Don Pascual, or any of the many persons versed in Shakespearean lore, can correct and amplify it, no one will be better pleased than I. He said that as quite a young man, somewhere in the thirties of the last century, he was travelling through Spain to England, where, if I remember right, he had relations with Sir Thomas Phillips, the agent book and MSS. collector, so many of whose treasures are now in the great libraries of Europe. Sir Thomas employed him in the search for Spanish MSS. and rare Spanish books. I gathered that at the time to which the story refers Gayangos himself was but little acquainted with English or English literature.

DESTROYED OLD BOOKS.

"On his journey north from Madrid to Burgos, which was of course in the days before railways, he stopped at Valladolid for the night, and went to see an acquaintance of his, the newly-appointed librarian of an aristocratic family having a 'palace' in Valladolid. He found his friend in the old library of the old house, engaged in a work of destruction. On the floor of the long room was a large heap, in which the new librarian was burning up a quantity of what he described as useless and miscellaneous books, with a view to the rearrangement of the library. 'The old shagskin or vellum bindings had been stripped off, while the printed matter was burning steadily, and the room was full of smoke. There was a pile of old books whose turn had not yet come lying on the floor.

"Gayangos picked one up. It was a volume containing the plays of Mr. William Shakespeare, and published in 1623. In other words, it was a copy of the First Folio, and, as he declared to me, in excellent preservation. At that time he knew nothing about the Shakespeare bibliography. He was struck, however, by the name of Shakespeare, and also by the fact that according to an inscription inside it, the book had belonged to Count Gondomar, who had himself lived in Valladolid, and collected a large library there. But his friend the librarian attached no importance to the book, and it was to go into the common bonfire with the rest. Gayangos noticed particularly, as he turned it over, that its margins were covered with notes in a seventeenth-century hand. He continued his journey to England, and presently mentioned the incident to Sir Thomas Phillips, and Sir Thomas's future son-in-law, Mr. Halliwell—afterwards Halliwell-Phillips.

JUST DREAM A LITTLE.

"The excitement of both knew no bounds. A First Folio—which had belonged to Count Gondomar, Spanish Ambassador to England up to 1622—and covered with contemporary marginal notes! No doubt a copy which had been sent out to Gondomar from England for he was well acquainted with English life and letters, and had collected much of his library in London. The very thought of such a treasure perishing barbarously in a bonfire of waste paper was enough to drive a bibliophile to his wits. Gayangos was sent back to Spain post-haste. But, alas, he found a library swept and garnished, no trace of the volume he had once held there in his hand, and on the face of his friend the librarian only a frank and peevish wonder that anybody should tease him with questions about such a trifle.

"But just dream a little! Who sent the volume? Who wrote the thick marginal notes? An English correspondent of Gondomar's? Or Gondomar himself, who arrived in England three years before Shakespeare's death, was himself a man of letters, and had probably seen most of the plays? In the few years which intervened between his withdrawal from England and his own death (1626) did he annotate the copy, storing there what he could remember of the English stage, and of pleasant Willy himself perhaps, during his two sojourns in London? And was the book overlooked as English and of no importance in the transfer of Gondomar's own library, a hundred and sixty years after his death, to Charles III. of Spain?—and had it been

sold—perhaps for an old song—and with other remnants of Gondomar's books just for their local interest, to some Valladolid grandee?

"Above all, did these marginal notes which Gayangos had once idly looked through contain perhaps the key to the perennial Shakespeare mysteries—to Mr. W. H., and the 'dark lady,' and all the impenetrable story of the sonnets? If so, the gods themselves took care that the veil should not be rent. The secret remains.

MR. HOOVER'S EUROPEAN
LARDER.AMERICA'S GREAT EFFORT TO
FEED THE ALLIES.

The following authoritative statement of the work of the U.S. Food Administration controlled by Mr. Hoover shows the efforts and sacrifices made in the past year by the American people on behalf of the Allied countries:

The co-operative and voluntary effort of the people of the United States, in which women have materially assisted, has so conserved food during the past year that although asked to produce a wheat shipment to her European Allies of 75,000,000 bushels greater than was planned, and indeed deemed possible, that additional shipment has actually amounted to 86,000,000 bushels.

The significance of these figures is emphasized by understanding certain conditions. The United States entered the fiscal year 1918-17 with a hold-over surplus of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat from the 1916 crop. Shipments to the Allies were accordingly made without undue sacrifice on the part of the people of the United States. But in the fiscal year 1917-18, closing at the end of June, they were handicapped by having no hold-over or surplus of wheat, and by a wheat and corn shortage of the 1917 crop, which resulted in a between 7 and 9 per cent. less nutritive production due to agricultural failures, and this in spite of the fact that a greatly increased area had been planted with three grains.

AMERICA'S GREAT VOLUNTARY EFFORT. This conservation and increased production of wheat and other foodstuffs was made possible only by a nation-wide co-operative and voluntary effort, co-ordinated and directed by the Food Administration and assisted by a vast number of local national organizations.

With the enthusiastic help of women's clubs, boy scouts, and similar organizations, every medium and device of patriotic appeal has been employed, reaching all classes in the remotest sections. Mr. Hoover and other officials of the Food Administration have made direct appeals by means of extended speaking tours, while newspapers and magazines have devoted much space week after week in explaining the need for and the right methods of food conservation. Other methods of popular appeal have included billboard posting, street car cards, four-minute speeches, and the picture houses and theatres.

During the past fiscal year (ending June 30th) food worth approximately \$284,000,000 has been sent from the United States to the Allied countries, for the armies of the United States, the Allied armies, the civil population of Belgium, and the Red Cross. Close upon 341,000,000 bushels of cereals and cereal products were shipped, including 131,000,000 bushels of wheat and 14,000,000 bushels of rye. Besides this 10,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent to neutrals.

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